

CUBANS IMPATIENT

For the Freedom they Sought for So Many Years and

GOV. GENERAL BROOKE'S TASK

Is not an Easy one, but he seems to be up to it—Another Graphic Description of People and Customs in Havana by Mrs. A. H. Patterson. Food and Drinks of Cubans from the American Standpoint.

In her fourth Havana letter to the Intelligencer, Mrs. A. H. Patterson writes of Spanish cookery as practiced in Havana, and gives it anything but a fair name. Whiskey imbibing Americans, she tells, are perforce obliged to prohibit themselves from indulgence in their appetite—at least while in Cuba. Most entertaining is the writer's reference to the "black coffee" that meets one at every turn in Havana. It will possibly surprise the reader to learn that blockade prices still obtain in the Cuban capital.

Special Correspondence of Intelligencer.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 10.—On Saturday, January 7, at 1:30 o'clock the American commission took leave of Havana, and set sail on the Mascotte for the United States, General Wade, of the commission, having transferred his authority, civil and military, to General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., now military governor of the island of Cuba. General Brooke is a handsome man, of commanding presence, fine military bearing and rather overpowering dignity; a strict disciplinarian and said to have a hand of iron for every Cuban, Spaniard or American who disputes his authority. This, however, in no way disqualifies him as the man for the place. A military governor does not suggest; he commands—a military command admits of no retort, it is final. The heart of the Cuban is sore that absolute freedom is still an elusive vision. "Manana," (the indolent Cuban's favorite word), has come at last, ushering in a new era, "like an electric search-light flashed upon some palm-shaded glade, which had known only the sunshine, the glow of warm and the moon light." At yet he is able to see only a change of dictator, but a governor general who would admit for a moment that that was open to argument would be fatal to the peace of Cuba.

On all sides, by the Americans, General Wade and Butler are commended for their presence and in refusing to notice the implied insult offered by the Cuban officers, who, on January 1, tore down the Cuban flags that had been used to decorate the buildings opposite to the Trocha, the headquarters of the commission. After all, the sons of Cuba, tho' perhaps lacking in the sterling quality and manly vigor of the sons of the north—tho' their fiery, flamable, volatile nature is utterly unable to combat the cool-headed officer whose strong arm holds them powerless, still, it must be confessed, they appeal to the sympathy of the onlookers. They fought nobly and well, against desperate odds. For thirty years they have risked all and suffered all. The blood of Martí and Maceo, and of scores of thousands of their brethren, betrayed, famished and butchered, cries to them from the earth that received it. Is it to be wondered that they are eager, trembling, impatient to enter into their inheritance, so dearly bought, so solemnly bequeathed?

For Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Tho' baffled oft, is ever won.

One feature which strikes the tourist in Havana is the countless number of cafes. Not that Havana is a city of temperance. On the contrary, I have not seen a single intoxicated man since my arrival, altho' the excitement of the scenes through which I have passed, and their tremendous import to the actors of the moment, would have offered sufficient excuse for much hilarity and ebullient celebration in the north, even, perhaps, in the sober and staid old town of Wheeling. There is nothing offensive to the lady who walks abroad, and the utmost consideration is shown to all Americans. It is nothing unusual, when on the promenade, to have half-grown children of both sexes, and both colors, clasp their hands in our faces, and shout, "Vive los Americanos."

An American bar, unless patronized by the unwary American soldier, would be a dismal failure here. The climate admits of no indulgence in whiskey, rum or any drinks of a heating nature, and many a poor boy in blue has fallen a victim to his ignorance of this fact, and his effort to forget in the flowing bowl "the girl he left behind him." Light wines are used here, in moderation, and beer, which sells at forty cents per small bottle, also goes. I am told that upon asking for the latter beverage, a large glass, with crushed ice, will be set before you, and a bottle of gin, from which you are permitted to help yourself, at five cents a glass.

So the cafe here is never just a place for drinking, but always a place for eating as well. It is safe to say that at least two-thirds of the well-to-do people in Havana take their meals in a cafe, and one-half of the other third have meals "sent in." To my unenlightened intellect and simple West Virginia tastes, the cooking of Espana is something too intricate to analyze, and too awful to describe. A bright writer in a late issue of a popular magazine says: "If I could imagine the gods on Olympus to habitually dine on first class Cuban fare, I am a heathen from this day henceforth," and it may be that it requires the attitude of Olympus to glorify the strange mixture of garlic and rancid oil and the unknown that is daily set before us. A few exceptions I must make to this. Their bread is excellent, and the coffee, to one who is fond of the Egyptian berry, is fit, indeed, for the Olympian heights. They have also delicious methods of serving flesh, and so, with these, and a salad from the peninsula, tomato, cucumber, water cress or lettuce, taken with some of the fine fruits that abound here, one need not become too intimate with starvation, even in the absence of the great American cook. There is also

lately no American cook in Havana, and hot breads are unknown. There are but two French restaurants—the Paris, on O'Reilly street, and the Louvre, just off the Inghaterra Hotel. The hours for serving food here are entirely continental. At an early hour you can have a cup of black coffee, with an unuttered roll. The only butter in Havana is brought from Denmark, is one dollar a pound and in a state of antiquity to make you weep. At 11 o'clock an elaborate breakfast is served of fruits, five or six different kinds, and mysterious meats, an equally mysterious omelette, one or two vegetables, a red wine and the inevitable black coffee. The dinner, from ten courses up, is served from 5 o'clock until 11, with again the black coffee, and black coffee, if you wish, when you visit the milliner, the dry goods merchant, the corner grocery, the fruit stand, the park, anywhere you go, always the black coffee, until one can almost believe that to this never-ending beverage and its inseparable accompaniment, the Cigarro Negro, our new brother, the Cuban patriot, owes his small stature and the olive tints of his complexion.

The Cigarro Negro is the finest cigarette in the Cuban market, or indeed, I believe, in the world, and it sells here for five cents per package, Spanish silver. The difference in value between one dollar of Spanish silver and of American silver is about thirty-five cents.

The blockade prices still obtain. Beef is sold at fifty cents per pound, coffee at forty cents; sugar at ten cents; lamp oil is eighty cents per gallon in the city, and out at Nadeado it sells for \$1.00. Milk is eighty cents per gallon, donkey's milk forty cents per glass; eggs sixty cents a dozen, etc.

It is expected that under the new regime this will be altered, and that reasonable prices control, at least, the necessities of life. This condition is largely the result of the reconcentrado system, inaugurated by Weyler, who burned the dwellings, the sugar refineries and the tobacco houses; devastated the luxurious plantations, destroyed the crops of the richest island on the earth, and drove the inhabitants to do not butcher into the city to starve, in the effort to create a vast and voiceless solitude which he might name "Peace."

D. H. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

It is safe to say that a more delighted audience never assembled within the walls of the Opera house than that which witnessed the initial performance of the Boston Lyric company in "Said Pasha" last night. It was certainly music and merriment and laughter from start to finish. The company as an entirety is one of the best that has appeared in this city. There was a finish, an artistic atmosphere of superbness about the whole performance that made the evening a most charmingly spent one.

Miss Josephine Stanton, as Serano, is very handsome, and sang the music of the role as only an artist of the first water is capable of. Henry Hallman, as Terano, possesses a voice of purest tenor and handles it most capably. Mr. Lett, the comedian of the company, is a mirthful player and kept the audience convulsed with laughter, while Jack Henderson, as Mokeey, deserves especial praise for his masterly and brilliant performance. The other principals, including George Oline, Eugene Rogers, Beatrice Gordon and Mamie Kingsbury, acquitted themselves most creditably. A dance introduced in the first act by Miss Daisy Howard and Miss Lancaster was doubly enjoyed.

Musically inclined Wheeling cannot afford to miss this company during its engagement of one week in this city.

To-night Millock's celebrated military comic opera, "The Black Hussar," will be given, and to-morrow matinee "Said Pasha."

"A MILK WHITE FLAG."

The satire action in Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" is directed against popular fads and customs, and while it is keen and pungent, it is at all times of a good-natured character and the victims usually laugh the loudest. "A Milk White Flag," of all the Hoyt productions, is said to be at once the most ludicrous and comical. There is less horse play and more spectacular effects than in any of his other works, and the production partakes somewhat of the nature of a modern comic opera, with its gaily costumed vivandieres, color bearers, brass band and chorus of feminine beauties. The characters are nearly all officers of the Ransom Guards, whose colonel looks like the great Napoleon. The regimental band is frequently introduced and its excellent playing gives variety to the entertainment. Mary Marble, as "The Orphan," is an attractive little actress and her impersonations are said to be the height of cleverness. John W. Duane burlesques Napoleon in a capital manner, and the entire supporting cast is strictly up to the standard of former Hoyt's productions. They come to the Opera house next Monday evening, January 23.

"THE STOWAWAY."

The great melodramatic success, "The Stowaway," will be seen at the Grand Opera house for three nights and a matinee, commencing next Thursday. The play is in five acts and special scenery is carried by the company. The yacht scene in the fourth act is one of the greatest effects ever attempted on the stage. The company presenting the play is one of the strongest acting companies in America, and consists of such well-known people as Frank Sheridan, Frank Russell, Duncan Preston, Charles Swain, John Martin, Brinsley Shaw, Walter J. Moye, Miss Ella Alberg, Miss Nellie Lindroth, Miss Margaret Whitaker and others.

A NOTABLE SUCCESS.

The success scored on the occasion of the first performance in the annual engagement of John W. Isham's Octoroons, at the Grand Opera House last night, was notable. This company of colored singers, comedians and dancers had scored a tremendous hit here last season, so it was not surprising that there was a crush at the theatre last night. At 8 o'clock Manager Fenner emerged from the box office, and with a smile of satisfaction placed the "standing room only" sign on view. His satisfaction was only equalled by the disappointment of the many who had failed to secure seats. The production has been changed since last here, but the changes include novel and up-to-date features, which only add to its popularity. "A Tenderloin Cook," a musical farce in two acts, is the dramatic groundwork into which are woven the many excellent features that make up the performance. Mention of each need not be made; all were received with enthusiasm, and every performer was accorded an encore. The dancing, singing, comedy work, cake walking—these and all other specialties were winners from the word go. To-night the programme will be varied slightly by the singing of the pilgrims' chorus, from "Tannhauser." The engagement will close on Wednesday, with matinee and night performances.

P. E. Clergy at Bellaire.

The P. E. clergy of the Wheeling district met at Trinity church, Bellaire, yesterday afternoon and evening. Ministers were present from this city, Washington, Pa., Martin's Ferry, Steubenville, Moundsville, Cambridge, Wellsburg and other nearby towns. The afternoon session was for ministers only, and the matters discussed pertained to the churches in the district. The public was welcomed at the evening session, which contained a very interesting programme. A number of brief sermons was delivered.

THE CAUSE REVEALED

The Real Source of Rheumatism is Finally Found by Scientific Discovery.

For years the medical profession and people generally have been inquiring "what is the cause of rheumatism?" Millions have suffered from its strange attacks, have endured in silence and still wondered what could have caused it. Like all great things in this world, the cause is very simple when clearly understood.

Uric acid in the blood is the one great cause of all this trouble, all this pain, all this annoyance, which so often wrecks the life.

But how does this uric acid get into the blood? That is the great question.

Uric acid gets into the blood, poisons the blood, and often ruins the life, because it is not expelled from the system.

But how can it be thrown out of the system?

In one way and one way only—through the kidneys. Is this not simple, is it not reasonable? Is it true?

It is because the kidneys are not doing their duty that the uric acid remains in the blood, gets into the blood, causes those terrible pains in the joints and muscles and frequently brings on more serious troubles.

There has never been but one way by which the kidneys could be kept in perfect condition and good working order, and that is by the use of that great modern discovery—Warner's Safe Cure. This has been proven conclusively by the millions of people who have used it, by the millions who have been helped and by those who are in perfect health to-day.

You know this, reader, if you will only stop and think. Recall how many times you have read the grateful words of men and women who have been in the depths of bitterness and who have been restored by using Warner's Safe Cure. There are an untold number of people to-day who would be in an exhausted condition from rheumatism if it were not for a constant use of this great discovery.

BRIEF MENTIONINGS.

Events in and about the City Given in a Nutshell.

Grand to-night—Isham's Octoroons. Opera House to-night—Boston Lyric in "Black Hussar."

George W. Robinson yesterday qualified in Clerk Robertson's office as a notary public.

Yesterday, in the circuit court, Edwin Whitehouse, a native of England, was admitted to citizenship.

Mr. Riel has fixed Thursday evening, the ninth of February, for his pupils' concert, at the Carroll Club.

Charles Veneman, of the South Side, is the latest Republican aspirant for the position of janitor in the city building.

A valuable Newfoundland dog, belonging to E. Schubart, the Jeweler, was poisoned yesterday, by some unknown person.

Tin mills 5, 6 and 7, at the La Belle were thrown off yesterday, on account of a break of the engines. They may be off all week.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Henry Club was to have been held last evening, but it was postponed, owing to failure to secure a quorum.

The performers engaged in the contemplated presentation of the "Mystic Midgits" will meet at the Linsly Institute Armory Wednesday afternoon for rehearsal.

Yesterday, occurred the death of Mrs. Bridget Skelley, wife of the late James Skelley, at her home, No. 244 Eoff street, South Side. She was in her fifty-seventh year. The funeral arrangements had not been made last night.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Franklin Insurance Company, was held yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the election of the following directors: J. N. Vance, C. W. Franzheim, M. L. Ott, J. D. DuBois and George E. Stifel.

From Washington comes the information that the Asio Battery, which arrived at San Francisco last week from Manila, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Fort Schuyler, New York, for muster out. Wheeling people feel an interest in this order, as young George Tinker is a member. He went through the Philippine campaign with credit.

The "Mystic Midgits" cantata to be given in the Opera House, January 26, and 27, for the benefit of the Third Presbyterian church, ought to be largely attended. This church deserves help in its struggle to get room for its overcrowded Sunday school. The church is doing a great work on the South Side, and it is hoped that a neat sum may be realized from this effort. The children are out with the tickets.

Seats will be reserved this morning at the Y. M. C. A. building for Dr. Duncan MacGregor's lecture, on Thursday evening. The Louisville Herald says: "The lecture given by Dr. MacGregor last night was highly appreciated by every hearer; for oratory and eloquence were far eclipsed in production as young as the citizens of Louisville. The statement of Mr. Shirr: 'I have the pleasure of presenting to you the peer of any orator who has stood upon this stage,' was clearly proven."

PERSONAL NOTES.

Going and Coming of Wheeling People and Visitors.

This afternoon, Mr. Christian Schnepp and Dr. L. N. Reefer, two of West Virginia's ten delegates to the meeting of the National Pure Food Congress, at Washington, this week, leave for the National capital. Another Wheeling man who was appointed a delegate, Mr. W. B. McMeichen, left last night. The other West Virginia delegates are William Hamilton, of Fairmont; W. G. Hubbard, of Charleston; E. L. Dunn, of Red Sulphur Springs; J. B. Hicks, of Moundsville; G. B. Gibbons, of Parkersburg; George C. Bowyer, of Winfield; Henry Nease, of Point Pleasant. At the congress twenty-one national and eighty-six state and local organizations will be represented, and action will be taken on the line of pushing Senator Faulkner's pure food bill to success.

C. H. Moffett, of Woodfield, is a guest of the Windsor.

Miss Rosa Martin, of Steubenville, was in the city yesterday.

Albert Dietrich was a Clarksburg merchant in the city yesterday.

A. N. Pritchard, of Mannington, and B. Hollis, of Sistersville, are Howell registers.

Miss Grey Miller is at Elwood City, Pa., the house guest of Miss Marie Fletcher.

H. C. Davidson, a Steubenville telegraph operator, was an arrival at the Stamm last night.

Prof. T. C. Atkinson, of Morgantown, who addressed a meeting of farmers at Elm Grove yesterday, was a McClure register yesterday.

Mrs. T. H. Norton and Mrs. G. Ed. Mendel leave to-day for Hammondsport, New York, called there by the death of their brother, Mr. Graham H. Wheeler, which occurred yesterday, after an illness of pneumonia.

IN THE OIL FIELDS.

After looking over the Seio oil fields one is at a loss to recall any distinctive features pertaining to the new development or note any difference in the people who have flocked to Seio from all parts of the oil producing sections of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Indiana. One can see at Seio those who have followed the fortunes and misfortunes of the various oil excitements, from that of Oil creek down to the present time. Some have invested heavily in Seio territory and others will tell you they have just arrived and are looking around.

At the hotel and on the street corners, groups of operators can be seen bending over maps, discussing the latest strike and its probable bearing on a further extension of the producing territory. The man with a lease on a farm within five miles of the town can draw a line from the center of present developments and to his own satisfaction, at least, demonstrate how his particular piece is bound to come within the scope of the producing area before the outer limits have been defined.

In discussing a new field, one of the first questions asked is, what does it cost to complete a well? Upon this and the average size of the wells the practical operator bases his estimates and decides upon the value of the territory. He is no longer particular as to what formation the oil is found in, so long as he can stand on the tank and see the stream of fluid coming through the lead line.

The average depth of the Berea grit from the surface, at Seio, is 1,200 feet, differences being occasioned by the elevation of the hills above the lower levels, or valleys. About twelve days is the best drilling time that has been made in the field and is computed from the time of beginning to spud and going through the sand. At the start an eight-inch hole is sufficient and it is finished up with six and one-fourth inch. But one string of casing is needed, seven hundred feet of six and one-fourth inch. The price paid for drilling varies from as low as fifty-five cents to seventy cents per foot. The rig costs from \$125 to \$150, and the builders say that the heavy timbers can be procured in the immediate vicinity at a nominal cost and now that the railroads have increased their facilities for handling the necessary supplies in demand, lumber can be had at reasonable prices.

The total cost to start and complete a Seio well is given at \$2,200. This estimate is given by the manager of one of the largest companies operating in that field, and includes cost of rig, drilling, shooting, cleaning, tanks and the construction of boiler and engine house. The average settled production of the producing wells is about forty barrels a day. As yet there has been no occasion to make deductions for loss in dry holes, for there have been none. They will come as the year grows older and experience and tangible information takes the place of the views of the theorist. With two lines of railroads running through the center of the Seio development, the field is easy of access, and unless extremely cold weather should intervene, there will be no hindrance to the speedy development of the territory.

The quality of the oil does not differ from that found in other Berea grit pools. In color, it is dark green, and its specific gravity is 43. It does not equal in quality some of the oil of the Pennsylvania and West Virginia districts, although the difference is not great enough to make a distinction in market price. The Berea product is far superior and that of the Milltown field, a few miles from Pittsburgh, and the Gantz sand of Washington and Greene counties is much richer in bi-products. At Moundsville, W. Va., is a little Berea grit development and the oil shows twenty degrees higher gravity than that found at Seio, but a comparison of the qualities of oil from the different fields is of little interest to the operator. What he wants is quantity and the ruling market price for it, which it has been given into the custody of the pipe line. He is receiving the latter and from the energy he is putting forward he stands a good chance to acquire the former.

The Berea grit, or rock formation, in which the oil is found at Seio, is about thirty-five feet in thickness, and the richest pay is found midway between the top and bottom. It lies 200 feet lower from the surface than the Muddy Creek pool in Butler county, the most northern Berea grit yet discovered. The deepest Berea grit field is the O'Brien Hendershot development in Wood county, W. Va. This field not only had the largest daily production, 3,000 barrels, in a given time, but is the largest in area. Active developments have been in progress for more than two years and the producing territory extends northeast and southwest for a distance of nearly more than three miles. It is thought to be nearly or quite defined, starting with southwest to the O'Brien Hendershot pool, the most southern Berea grit development. The formation has a gradual dip and lies 2,200 feet below the surface, or 1,000 feet deeper than the same formation at Seio. The production of the wells in Wood county showed a higher average, but the difference in depth and increase in production, as compared with Seio, leaves the latter the more desirable territory to operate. The wells in Wood county have sufficient rock pressure to make them flow for a long time after they have been completed and shot, which materially reduces the expenses of operating them. At Seio they must be shot and put to pumping before they give up their wealth.

Mr. John Shaw entertained a number of his friends last Thursday evening at his home on Nineteenth street. The evening was spent in cards and dancing.

AMERICAN and European Expositions have awarded premiums to Cook's Imperial Champagne, for its excellent qualities.

IF you want to be entertained, hear Mr. Robert Darrah recite at Second Presbyterian church, Tuesday evening, January 17.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago, when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by druggists.

HEAR Prof. Hartman's Grand Organ Solo at Second Presbyterian church, Tuesday evening, January 17.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK.....

1521 Market Street. Open Daily, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday and Saturday Evenings.

Dimes. FLANT some in the bank and watch them GROW.

USED BY THE NOBILITY.

The Remedy That Makes People Well—Paine's Celery Compound.



In every civilized country rich and poor alike have found restored health and new vigor in Paine's celery compound.

"Hard-working people of ordinary means are to be congratulated," says an English writer in reviewing the scientific work of the last quarter of a century, upon having so easily within their reach to-day a remedy which the wealthiest and most influential persons must themselves use, if they would get the best that modern medical skill offers. Paine's celery compound proves that the science of medicine has kept pace with the wonderful progress which characterizes the life of the present generation.

The astonishing reputation that this most wonderful of all remedies has acquired is principally due to the word-of-mouth recommendation and endorsement of men and women of the highest business and social standing, as well as of those in humbler but no less important positions who have themselves discovered its merits.

Adeline, Countess Schimmelmarm, whose portrait is here given, in a recent letter to the Wells & Richardson Company speaks of friends of hers who have been benefited by Paine's celery compound, and who first advised her to recommend it to her sick friends.

The Countess, as is well known, is a prominent member of the Danish court, her coming to this country has been much talked of. Her real object to one of charity, for she is using her great wealth and influence this winter in assisting the Danish people in the western states. She is stopping in Chicago, and from there writes her straightforward endorsement of Paine's celery compound.

Women who are easily excited, who waste energy worrying over trifles, who are often sufferers from sick headaches and nervousness, should read the unbiased statements of what Paine's celery compound has done for other women.

Among the diseases that cause a vast amount of needless suffering that may be readily cured by Paine's celery compound are biliousness, torpid liver, headache, sleeplessness, dizziness, constipation, dyspepsia and general nervousness and debility.

No man or woman who is continually ailing can successfully carry on business, or be of much real comfort to his household.

And only a thoroughly nourished body that has all the used-up, and therefore harmful, material promptly removed from the blood and tissues can be healthy. When either of these conditions of adequate repair or elimination are incompletely done, the organs need just such help as Paine's celery compound is fitted to give. No other remedy is so valuable.

Where other remedies have failed, Paine's celery compound will succeed.

McFadden.

McFadden.

12½c for 4 Ply Linen Collars.

The Latest Styles in Collars.



Four Ply Fine Linen Collars for Men and Boys, 25 pretty new styles, worth 15c, for..... 10c
Water Proof Collars, that can be cleaned with a damp cloth or sponge, standing or turndown, worth 15c, for..... 10c
Best Reversible Collars, the kind that can be turned and both sides worn, sizes 14½ to 19, a full box for..... 25c

McFadden's Collar Dep't., 1320 and 1322 Market Street.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

BREAKFAST COCOA

"Has stood the test of more than 100 years' use among all classes, and for purity and honest worth is unequalled."
—Medical and Surgical Journals.

Costs less than ONE CENT a Cup. Trade-Mark on Every Package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.,

Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Strike the iron while it is hot.

The best medium for reaching the people is the INTELLIGENCER. Every successful merchant will confirm the statement. Customers won't come without the asking.

Important events will transpire in 1899.

In the Legislature, in Congress and throughout the world. To keep posted, read the INTELLIGENCER.

Ten Cents a Week.

La Grippe

Have you had it? If not, be prepared, for it is here. You needn't dread the disease so much as the suffering afterwards.

Why have it? 'Tis the weak, nervous, pale and thin who suffer most.

Scott's Emulsion

corrects these conditions. It gives strength and stability and the strong throw off the disease. 'Twill lift you out of that terrible depression which follows. All druggists, 50c and \$1.00.